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THE
SUBSTANCE
OF THE
SPEECH
OF THE
EARL OF KINNOULL
TO THE
BRITISH SOCIETY
FOR EXTENDING THE FISHERIES, &c.
AT THEIR GENERAL COURT,
HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1798:
CONTAINING A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF
The Progress and Present State of the Society.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY C. MACRAE, IN THE YEAR 1798.

THE
SUBSTANCE
ADVERTISEMENT

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Notwithstanding the Proprietors resident in or near the Metropolis have had an opportunity of being regularly informed of the Progress of the Society, and of the Conduct of those whom they had delegated to manage

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manage the Concern, yet no ready means of acquiring the same full Information have offered to those living in distant parts of the kingdom or abroad, except the two very able Speeches, published at the request of the Proprietors, by Mr. Beaufoy and Mr. Dempster, at the first outset of the Undertaking; yet, in consequence of the further Progress of the Society, it was desirable that the Substance of the Speech of the EARL OF KINNOULL should be published, which exhibits the various measures pursued by the Directors of the succeeding years, from the Commencement to the year 1798, as well as the present State of its Funds, Income, and Expenditure, and the Stations already established.

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IMPROVING THE SEA-COASTS OF THE KINGDOM

THE object proposed to be accomplished by the institution of this Society was the great public improvement indicated by its title,—
“ *to extend the Fisheries and improve the Sea-Coasts of the Kingdom :*” the north-western coasts of the island in particular were proposed to be, and have, in fact, been the principal seat of the undertaking ; because fish is far more abundant there, the coast less improved, and the people less employed than in other parts of the kingdom. This appears by the preamble

of the act of parliament which incorporated the Society, 26 Geo. III. chap. 106. It states that "the building of free towns, villages, harbours, quays, piers, and fishing stations in the Highlands and Islands of North Britain, will greatly contribute to the improvement of fisheries, agriculture, manufactures, and other useful objects of industry, in that part of the kingdom, in which the dispersed situation of the inhabitants had hitherto proved a great impediment to their active exertions; and their being collected into fishing towns and villages would be the means of forming a nursery of hardy seamen for his Majesty's navy and the defence of the kingdom."

The mode to be adopted for effecting the intended purpose was described and limited by the act of parliament. It was "by raising a fund to be applied to purchasing, or otherwise acquiring, lands and tenements in perpetuity, for the building of free towns and villages, harbours, quays, piers, and fishing-stations, on

such lands, so purchased or acquired, and on no other lands or tenements whatsoever." The reason of this limitation was, that the formation of villages at suitable distances, where all the implements and materials of industry might be provided, was considered as the principal means for the improvement of a coast, where, from Caithness to Campbell-town, a distance of about two hundred miles, swarming with fish and a great population, there was not one market-town nor public store, and only a few private stores, from which some articles were dealt out for the fisheries, on condition of selling the fish to the owners of the stores, at their own prices. Another reason for the limitation was, to prevent the Society from being induced to lay out their stock in adventures in the sale of fish or other branches of trade, which, though prosperous in the hands of individuals, could hardly become profitable to a large Society, from whom that minute attention, necessary to render undertakings of the kind successful, is not to be expected.

Of this a striking instance had occurred in the case of a large Society, named the British Fishing Company, which traded in fish about half a century since, and ended in insolvency.

Though the object of the British Society was thus a great public improvement, and though the mode of effecting it was thus directed to be by the purchase of lands and erection of buildings, whereof the extent was not limited, and might be to any length the funds of the Society could reach, yet the Directors of the Society were of opinion, and to that opinion they have carefully adhered, that not only all bold and inconsiderate expenditure of money should be avoided, and that the stock of the Society should be saved as much as the object of the Institution could possibly allow,—but even that the plans and operations of the Society should be so conducted, as to admit of a return in due time to the individual subscribers of a part, at least, of their public spirited contributions.

How far these purposes have been carried into execution, will appear from the subsequent statements.

The selection of fit situations for the villages was a matter of great importance. A Committee of Directors, * disdaining the fatigues of travelling over a part of the island unaccommodated with roads, and intersected by arms and channels of the sea, subject to violent gusts of wind even in Summer, visited that unimproved coast soon after the institution of the Society. The result was, a determination to fix on three settlements; one on the northern coast, at Ullapool; another on the southern part of the coast, at Tobermory; and the third to the westward, among the Hebridian Islands, at Lochbay, on the western side of the Isle of Skye.

It is needless to dwell on the advantages peculiar to each; they have been often represented

* The Right Honourable the Earl of Breadalbane; Sir Adam Fergusson, Bart. M. P. Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. M. P. Henry Beaufoy, Esq. M. P. and George Dempster, Esq. M. P.

to the Proprietors; and it is more particularly the business of the present occasion to state the operations, and their effect, at those settlements.

The general result has undoubtedly been the calling forth, in a very considerable additional degree, the spirit of enterprize in the fisheries, to which the natives have become disposed, from the frequent visits of the shoals, affording the only species of adventure that has hitherto turned to account in that quarter. Those additional exertions have arisen, in several ways, from the conduct of the Institution.

The people upon the coast, understanding that a Society had been formed, by persons of the first consideration in the country, for the express purpose of improving the fisheries, naturally expected, and were not disappointed, that, in the prosecution of this favourite species of industry, they should experience a degree of protection and accommodation hitherto unknown. They therefore proceeded, and continue to proceed, with increased alacrity.

Irregularities in the mode of fishing, which occur when the fishers are crowded in a small bay or loch, where the shoals of herrings have entered, was one of the first grievances represented to the Society; to remedy which as much as possible became the object of a particular enquiry, instituted by the Directors, and of some representations to the Board of Manufactures and Fisheries at Edinburgh. The consequence was, a more exact attention to the duty of repressing those irregularities by the Officers appointed for the purpose, who are denominated *the Fishing or Justiciary Bail-lies*.

Another grievance, of which complaint had been made to the Society, was a contraband importation of Swedish herrings into Ireland, that interfered exceedingly in the market with the sale of British-caught fish. Upon representation by the Directors of this abuse, it was immediately removed; and no further complaint has, from that period, been heard on the subject.

The great grievance and complaint of the fishers, the want of a ready and sufficient supply of salt upon the appearance of the shoals, has been repeatedly the subject of serious consideration with the Directors. After much attention to this subject, they have not been able to suggest any mode of freeing the salt from the Custom-house regulations, established to prevent frauds, that would at the same time leave the conveyance of salt from the maker to the fisher uninterrupted by those regulations, and prove a satisfactory security against illicit uses of that commodity. But the Directors had the satisfaction to find the strongest disposition in Government to accommodate the fishers in the freest possible manner, consistent with the security of the revenue; and, when peace and leisure are restored, there is no reason to doubt that the subject will be resumed, for the purpose of endeavouring to make both those desirable ends mutually compatible. But, even under the present system of regulations for conveying salt duty-free to the fisher, the repeated remonstrances of the Di-

rectors in behalf of the fishers, have procured such a practical mitigation of the rigour of restriction, that no complaints on the subject have lately been made. This of itself is a matter of the highest consequence, especially to the fishers of small property, who chiefly felt the inconvenience of those regulations.

But what has given particular and important relief, not only in the article of salt, but in all fishing materials, such as casks, nets, hooks, &c. is the erection of storehouses at the Society's settlements, where private adventurers may, and do, lay up their commodities for sale to the neighbourhood: — a thing which was utterly impracticable before the institution of the Society, for want of those suitable buildings.

In order to aid and encourage the importation of necessary articles, and the disposal of them at reasonable rates, the Society have lent small sums (from 100 to 200*l.*) to persons of credit at the settlements, on the express con-

dition that the articles imported should be sold to the settlers of the Society at a profit of ten per cent. only. It appears that this condition has been complied with, from an application by the other inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lochbay to be recommended to the store-keeper for the purchase of those articles at the same rate they are sold to the settlers.

But a traffic in stores and fish, and various commodities for the use of the country, could not be conveniently carried on without quays and harbours: — such have, accordingly, been built at Ullapool and Tobermory, and are now building at Lochbay. The necessity of works of this kind is obvious where goods are to be shipped or landed in any region, but more particularly so in the stormy climate of the north-western coast, where the weight of the Atlantic throws in heavy seas, which often meet with the opposition of violent gusts from the neighbouring mountains. Artificial protection has been therefore found absolutely necessary for loading and unloading goods in

safety. The expence of these works, in spite of caution, oeconomy, and smallness of scale, has been of necessity considerable, from the nature of operations of masonry in mud and water, of a sufficiency to resist the impulse of the sea, agitated by tides and storms. The Society have, however, the satisfaction to know, that all their structures of this hazardous kind have proved solid and substantial. The formation of such works is not only necessary to the extension of the fisheries, but, by the accommodation they afford, tend strongly to the general improvement of that part of the country.

Besides harbours and quays, a Custom-house is a necessary accommodation for the promotion of trade in any particular station or neighbourhood. The Society found one in the vicinity of Ullapool, and had no occasion to make any application on this head in behalf of that settlement. At Tobermory a Custom-house has been erected at the solicitation of the Society: it contributes very materially to

the success of the place, and the accommodation of an extensive range of coast, where such an establishment was much wanted. The settlement at Lochbay having been commenced more recently than the other two, has not yet obtained a Custom-house; but it stands in the middle between Tobermory and Stornoway, where there are such establishments: the further progress of the settlement, however, will probably entitle it to a similar accommodation from Government. — Skilful Blacksmiths and Coopers have also been provided, and settled at the several stations.

Two other measures are adopted, which, in the state of that part of the country, are a powerful inducement for the people to collect themselves to the neighbourhood where they take place, that is, the establishment of a good Schoolmaster and of a Medical Gentleman: Preachers are provided by the Parish, or by the Fund for Missionaries. The laudable disposition of the inhabitants to give their children as much education as they can command, and their

great distance from medical assistance when wanted, are circumstances which have already an influence, and will gradually operate much further in calling inhabitants to those places, where such peculiar accommodations are to be found.

The population attracted by these means will be stated under the head of each particular settlement, after giving some further account of the general means used at all of them for attaining the designs of the Society.

The great object, Agriculture, has not been neglected; the coast in question being undoubtedly more in want of improvement in this respect than any other quarter of the kingdom. A part of the land at the settlements is good and fertile; the greater part is coarse, but capable of various degrees of cultivation; some part is understood to be undeserving of the husbandman's labour in any way hitherto practised. The Society, however, possessing a large space, viz. from 1000 to 2000 acres at

each establishment, there is scope for trials of various denominations. Desirous of encouraging the settlement of Fishers, Manufacturers, and various artisans at their stations, they allotted out the land in such small parcels as they conceived might be no more than sufficient to employ the intervals of time in the several pursuits of such persons. They gave each of them, besides the scite of his house and offices, a half acre of the best land, at ten shillings per acre; and four acres of the uncultivated land, on condition of inclosing and improving, at one shilling per acre; and Summer's grass for one or two cows, at two shillings and sixpence each. These are the general rates. At Tobermory local circumstances make some variation. This has given rise to a great deal of cultivation and improvement at the several settlements, where nothing like improvement had been known before. Of late it has been represented by one of the Agents (Mr. Robertson of Lochbay) that the Society has been too liberal of their land; and that the settlers have a tendency to procure a subsistence from

the land alone. He therefore proposes that the quantity should be reduced to one acre of good land in all, which ought to be let at fifteen shillings, instead of ten shillings, per acre. The consequence of this, he says, would be, as in some instances he mentions, that the settler would be under the necessity of having recourse to fishing for his principal support, which would afford him a more plentiful maintenance.

The Directors intend to take this suggestion into serious consideration. But as few experiments to increase the knowledge of the country in Agriculture can be expected from cultivation on so minute a scale, the Society have given larger portions of land to a few, who have used modes of cultivation, and produced crops, utterly unknown before in those neighbourhoods. Lime has been burnt, compost dunghills have been formed, green crops of turnips, cabbages, and grasses have been raised with success: in short, a beginning has been made, and specimens given of what may be

done by cultivating the soil of that coast, too generally and hastily deemed, from the appearance of the surface and moisture of the climate, incapable of any improvement.

The Society have likewise paid attention to the introduction of such manufactures in particular as are connected with the fisheries.

Persons at Ullapool and Tobermory have engaged in the manufacture of yarn, of such especially as is fit for fishing-nets, for the use of net-makers there, and in other places. To those persons the Society have afforded small aids in money, either by way of loan or by subscription to their funds; and have procured wheels and reels, and a Spinning Mistress from the Society for Manufactures at Edinburgh. They have also allowed small premiums to the best spinners, as an incitement to skill and dexterity.

The Society further have procured from Government the making of a road and bridges to

their settlement of Ullapool, which connects it with the eastern parts of the country. The county-roads to Tobermory, to which the Society contributed, are very practicable. — Lochbay stands in a distant island.

By these works, buildings, aids, applications, and measures, and others of a similar nature, have the Directors endeavoured to carry into execution the public-spirited objects of the Subscribers to this Society. That their labours have not been without success, appears from the increase of vessels employed in the fisheries from the north-western coast; a number of which are fitted out from places whence no vessels ever had been fitted out before. This increase is notorious on that coast, though particulars cannot be given, as no person has gone from the Society for several years to collect information, and make a Report of the general state of the Society's Settlements. Yet, with respect to Tobermory and Ullapool,*

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* See Appendix.

the state of their trade will appear from the Reports thereof transmitted by the Society's Agents there. Considering these places were without traffic at the commencement of the Society, the progress that has since been made exhibits no inconsiderable specimen of a beginning that bids fair to effect the objects intended.

It will be proper, therefore, to state this traffic, and also the population, buildings, and other particulars relatively to the respective settlements.

TOBERMORY.

THE land at Tobermory, which is a purchase in perpetuity, subject to a fee-farm rent, or feu-duty, consists of about 2,000 acres; the greatest part of which is coarse and moorish, but in Summer it affords some pasture; other parts are capable of cultivation, and have been much improved by the Society's settlers. The Society paid no price for this, or their land in other places, except a perpetual quit-rent, or feu-duty, equal to the rent at the time: so that the benefit of the increase of the rent of the land (exclusive of the rent of the buildings) accrues to the Society, as a donation from the former owners. The only exception was 500*l.* paid to Mr. Campbell, of Missinish, for a valuable part of the land at Tobermory.

The rent of the land and build-

ings at Tobermory, at last £. s. d.

Whitsunday, was 172 13 2

THE PARTICULARS ARE:

Viz. 40 several building-lots in the streets of the village, generally 80 feet deep, but of various lengths in front, which may be aver- aged at about 40 feet square each lot; let out in perpetuity to 40 respective settlers, the rents at 6d. 2d. or 1d. per foot in front, according to the local situation, amounting to . . .			£ 10 2 6
40 small lots of garden ground, near the vil- lage, from one-half to one-sixth of an acre each; let out for 19 years, to as many set- tlers, at various rates, according to the good- ness of the soil; amounting in all to 8 acres, 1 rood, 37 falls, at an average of about 12s. per acre, ...			5 2 6
31 lots of the best kind of uncultivated land, but now in cultivation, of from 4 to 10 acres, generally let out for 30 years, to 31 settlers, at various rents, according to the nature of the soil; amounting in all to 216 acres 1 rood, at an average of 3s. 6d. per acre, . .			37 19 11
31 cows, belonging to as many settlers, at 5s. per cow for summer pasture, ...			7 15 0
28 horses, kept by so many settlers, at 7s. 6d. per horse for summer pasture,*			10 10 0
Carry over			£ 71 9 11

* The cows and horses are kept by the same settlers who have the
lots of land formerly uncultivated

£. s. d.

Brought over . . . 71 9 11
 43 settlers, paying for the privilege of digging
 peats, at 2s. 6d. each, in the Society's mosses, 5 7 6
 RENT OF LAND, exclusive of some land pos-
 sessed along with the inn, rented (buildings
 and land) at one sum of 28l. 15s. 6d. and ex-
 clusive of a garden lot, and lot of land for-
 merly uncultivated, possessed, rent-free, by
 the Schoolmaster, ... 76 17 5

RENT OF BUILDINGS, viz.

Custom-house buildings, ... £ 58 0 3
 Inn, with part of the muir of Balis-
 cate, uncultivated lot, No. 37,
 and garden lot, No. 1. 28 15 6
 Part of the public store-house for
 a granary, ... 3 0 0
 Blacksmith's house, ... 3 0 0
 Miln and lot 18 of uncultivated land, 3 0 0
 Rent of buildings (which have also
 some lands annexed) 93 15 9
 Total rent of the land and buildings, ... 172 13 2
 Out of which is to be deducted the annual quit-
 rent, or feu-duty, ... 78 17 0
 Remains £ 93 16 2

By the above, it appears that the 2,000 acres at Tobermory consist of the following descriptions, exclusive of the streets and scites of houses, viz.

	Acres.	Rds.	Falls
1st. Garden lots, paying rent as above,	8	1	37
2d. Land formerly uncultivated, but now in cultivation, paying rent as above, ...	216	1	

N. B. The Schoolmaster's lot, No. 29,
pays no rent.

3d. Pasture land, moorish land, and mosses, computed, but not measured and distinguished, at	1775	1	3
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Acres 2000 0 0

Such is the quantity, price, and description of the land at Tobermory, with the present rent of both lands and buildings.

The buildings erected at this settlement are the following, viz.

A breast-work, extending 660 feet along the harbour, built of stone, &c. and faced with whin-stone, ...	Cost.
	£. s. d.
	916 4 5

A store-house, built of stone, and the roof covered with slate, about 66 feet in length, and 29 feet in breadth, having four floors, £	778 19 11
--	-----------

Additions to ditto for the use of the

Customs, ...	22 9 0	
		801 8 11

A blacksmith's house and shop, ...	110 18 5
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An inn, built of stone, with a slated roof, having three floors, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and 31 in breadth, with offices, ...	792 4 9
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Carry over £	2620 16 6
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Brought over £ 2620 16 6

A custom-house, with accommodation for the residence of the Collector of the Customs, built of stone, with the roof slated, having three floors, 44 feet in length and 26 in breadth, . . £ 454 4 4

A house for the residence of the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Customs, built of stone, with slated roof, three floors, 44 feet in length, and 26 in breadth, . . 451 0 10

2 sheds for the above houses, . . . 67 1 9
972 6 11

There is, besides the above, a boat-builder's shed, which cost about 140 0 0

A bridge over Baliscate, otherwise called Tobermory-water, ... 67 0 0

A parapet-wall to the terrace above the harbour, ... 68 12 6

A road (zig-zag) from the lower to the upper town, ... 21 6 8

An offset road from the Aros, or principal country road, to the above mentioned bridge, 92 13 0

Contribution to the Aros road, ... 50 0 0

The sum laid out on buildings, bridges, and roads, ... } £ 4032 15 7

The population of this village has been regularly progressive. In 1792 the number of settlers was 27; in 1793, 33; in 1794, 35; in 1795, 40; in 1796, 46; in 1797, 47. They are all actual settlers; not one has withdrawn from the place since the commencement: they have all completed their houses, except four, who have nearly finished; and one, who is providing materials. The length of all the houses in front is 1587 feet; and they stand in different parts of the scite of the village: about two-fifths of the whole are covered with slate, the rest with thatch. Much the greater part of the settlers are married, and have, at an average, five children each. They have been reported as very industrious and laborious by good and impartial authority, viz. Doctor Coventry, Professor of Agriculture at Edinburgh, who visited the settlement in October, 1793, at the desire of a Director, Sir William Pulteney.

Two circumstances mark the good dispositions of the people. They were very urgent

for the settlement of an assiduous Schoolmaster amongst them. The Society, by due encouragement, procured a very good one, of which they availed themselves immediately, by sending their children flocking to his school. They are now not a little anxious for more frequent visits from the Missionary Clergyman of the neighbourhood, whose district is too large to permit him, in his circuit, to come to Tobermory so often as the inhabitants would wish; for they have no parochial Incumbent there, nor near at hand.

The traffic of this place is carried on by a number of small vessels, from two to sixty tons burthen, which furnish the station and the adjacent country with all kinds of necessary articles from Liverpool and other trading towns, from thence northward.

In 1797, * 38 of these vessels were entered inwards, amounting to 1589 tons burthen; 55 vessels were entered outwards, amounting to 1822 tons. One circumstance is likely to pro-

* See Appendix.

mote the traffic of this place soon, and considerably, that is, the opening of the Crinan Canal, which will occasion many vessels to pass through the Sound of Mull, and of course to call at Tobermory: they would otherwise hold further out to sea. A manufacture of yarn has been commenced at Tobermory, by some persons of substance in the place and neighbourhood, to which the Society has subscribed. It is conducted on a cautious prudent scale, and promises success.

On the whole, every thing seems regular and in good condition at this settlement, so far as can be learnt from corresponding with the Agent: and there is no reason for doubting, from his talents and character, that, if any thing were otherwise, he would represent it. This settlement, however, like the rest, has not been inspected by any one on the part of the Society since Summer 1790, when Mr. Telford, Architect, examined the state of the buildings then erected, or erecting: several buildings, roads, and bridges, have, however, been since completed.

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LOCHBAY.

LOCHBAY consists of two farms; formerly named Stem and Lusta, but now jointly denominated Lochbay. The extent of good land is considerably greater here than at the other settlements; there being of arable land, very good, ... 137

Ditto of an inferior kind, an equal number, ... 137

Arable, ... 274

Pasture, heath, and moss land, ... 1200

Sum of acres, ... 1474

The rent of Lochbay, at the time of the purchase, was 49l. os. 11d. The quit-rent, or feu-duty, payable by the Society in perpetuity, is the same sum.

The owner of the land, General Macleod, of Macleod, asked no other consideration whatever from the Society for a conveyance of the land in perpetuity but this quit-rent, or feu-duty, of 49l. os. 11d. The present rent for 1797 is 73l. 19s. od. consisting of the following branches, viz.

23 settlers in the village, possessing each, in perpetuity, a scite for a house and offices (60 feet by 80) at 5s. each scite, a half acre each of cultivated land, near the village, at 5s. per half acre, on a lease for five years, the greater part possessing five acres each of uncultivated land, at 1s. per acre, on a lease for ten years; and all of them having summer's grass for two cows, at 2s. 6d. per cow, amounting to £ 18 19 0

That part of the land which is called Lusta, was under lease for a few years, at the time of the Society's entry, to a principal tenant, who subset the same at an advanced rent: he is now removed, and the sub-tenants possess the land for payment of the same rent to the Society they paid to him, viz. 55 0 0

£ 73 19 0

So that the Society receive at this settlement, for the land in its present state, about one-half more than the feu-duty they pay for it.

This place, by reason of the owner being abroad, and from other circumstances, came later into the hands of the Society than the other settlements, viz. at the close of the year 1790. Owing to the remote situation of the place, the western side of the Isle of Skye, it was found a difficult and tedious task, subject to many disappointments and attempts at imposition, to procure a fit tradesman to undertake the buildings there at a reasonable rate. It was only in Summer 1795 that operations were begun there by a builder, Mr. Forsyth, with whom the Society have every reason to be satisfied, except a late absence of considerable length from their works at this station, which he states as unavoidable. He is now returned, and during his absence had men employed quarrying stones for the formation of the harbour.

The buildings erected here are,

A storehouse, which cost	160	0	0
A school-house	180	0	0
A pier and breast-work is building, contracted for at certain rates per yard, and computed at 1300l. of which nearly 500l. has been advanced	500	0	0

The breast-work is completed; it is 68 feet long; the stones for the pier are all quarried, and of most excellent quality. All the buildings now done are reported to be exceeding good and sufficient workmanship.

There is, besides, a building erected, which was intended for a temporary inn, but is now converted into three dwelling-houses: the cost is disputed with the builder; it has been computed at

240 0 0

£ 1080 0 0

The unavoidable delay of beginning the operations at this settlement after the intention of commencing them had been declared, occasioned a doubt in the minds of the neighbours,

whether the settlement should ever in reality be established. This circumstance damped a little the spirit of settling, which was vivid enough in 1790 to induce 30 persons to put down their names for lots in one year, the greater part of whom withdrew afterwards; but settlers have now come in again, as they see some buildings already up, and others going forward: and there are several reasons for thinking that in due time this station will rise to an equal footing at least with the others belonging to the Society.

It consists of a considerable portion of good land, close to an harbour, which will be rendered safe and commodious by the works now raising. It stands in a populous neighbourhood, where nothing like a town has ever yet existed; and nearly adjacent, not only to several herring-lochs, but to excellent fishing-banks for cod and ling, which afford a steady and nearly invariable species of fishery. Accordingly, a greater portion of the settlers here are fishermen than at the other stations.

The Society has begun to second those natural advantages not only by the buildings above mentioned, but also by providing an excellent Schoolmaster (Mr. Bethune) and a very useful Storekeeper (Mr. Macneil) as already stated; which accommodations are understood to be of primary utility, and highly acceptable in that quarter of the country. Whatever additional accommodations may be wanted, the Directors will of course provide, when they perceive them to be such as are likely to excite either the industry of the people, or to forward that degree of industry which of itself is gradually springing up amongst them, from the general and common protection bestowed by the Institution.

It consisted at the time of the purchase of
 Apple land
 Milk-cow grass
 Heath, moss, and wood
 In all

The Society has begun to second those mutual advantages not only by the building above mentioned, but also by providing an excellent Schoolmaster (Mr. Bethune) and a very useful Storekeeper (Mr. Ullapool) as already stated; which accommodations are understood to be of primary utility, and highly acceptable in that quarter of the country. Whatever addition to the accommodations may be wanted, the Directors will of course provide when they perceive them to be such as are likely to excite the industry of the people, or to forward that degree of industry which of itself is gradually springing up amongst them, from the natural and common protection bestowed by the Institution.

THE Society's land at Ullapool is a purchase in perpetuity, at a quit-rent, or feu-duty, of 50l. 9s. 11d. This quit-rent consists of the actual rent at the time of the purchase, and about a half more, which was considered as the rent the land would bring immediately when out of lease, of which there were a few years then to run.

It consisted at the time of the purchase, of

	Acres.
Arable land	57
Milk-cow grass	74
Heath, moss, and wood	900
In all	<u>1031</u>

Also an adjacent island (Ristol) fit for pasture and fishing, which has never been measured; but it is computed at about four or five hundred acres, coarse land. The quantity of arable land and milk cow-grass has been much increased by improvement of the heath and moss-lands since the time of the purchase, as will appear by the subsequent statements. The rent of Ullapool and Ristol, at that time, was 30l. 18s. 4d. It was at Martinmas 1796 (the rental at Martinmas 1797 is not yet come up), including the rent of the buildings, 114l. 7s. 6d. consisting of the branches following, viz.

The rent of houses built by the Society, and ground-rents for building-lots of houses built by individuals, including the rent of the Island £. s. d.
of Ristol and the fishing shed thereon, . . . 86 10 3½

The arable land adjacent to the vil-

lage, let out to 28 settlers, in lots of one-half acre each, at 5s. each lot,

and in a large lot of about 12 acres

and one-half to the inn-keeper,

who is also the principal farmer

Carry over £ 86 10 3½

£. s. d.

Brought over 86 10 3½

of the place, at the rate of 10s.

per acre, amounts in all to 113 10 4

Lots of uncultivated land taken by
eleven settlers, who have brought

the same into some degree of cul-
tivation, of various extents, from

one to three acres (the inn-keep-
er's lot is twenty-two and one-half
acres) and of various rents from

1s. to 3s. per acre, amounting to 10 18 4½

Rent of cow-grass for the summer

of 13 settlers, some keeping one,

some two cows, at the rate of 1s.

per cow, in all 0 19 0

~~£ 25 7 8½~~

Per rental for 1796 . . . 111 18 0

Add No. 10, 13, and 58, omitted in the rental 2 9 6

£ 114 7 6

The buildings at Ullapool are the following, viz.

Pier and breakwater

A small storehouse

Schoolmaster's house

Church and school-house

The rental and reports from
 Red-herring houses
 have not as yet been sent to the Secretary
 Artificers Houses

A shed for nets and a boat-builder's and cooper's
 shops, all built by Robert Melville, and of which
 the accounts are not yet finally settled and for the
 distinguished 5979 13 10

Of the above, the pier and breakwater cost about
 five thousand pounds.

The Inn, viz.

Per Roderick Morrison, on account £750 0 0
 Repairs, additions, &c. 345 9 0
 1095 9 0

The great Storehouse, viz.

Per W. Cowie, per contract . . . £420 0 0
 Additions, repairs, &c. 114 1 8
 534 1 8

The shed for cod and other fishery on the Island
 of Ristol 47 4 10

The church or school-house repairs, &c. 47 4 10

The corn-mill, ditto 18 2 0

The road from the village to the lime quarry 10 0 0

General repairs 12 10 0

Miller's 7778 4 8
 Inn

The rental and reports from Ullapool for 1797 have not as yet been sent to the Secretary of the Society, so that the number of the present settlers there cannot be ascertained. But the progress of the settlement will be best discovered by considering the progress in the building of houses by individuals; for he who lays out his money in building becomes a fixed settler of course.

In 1791 seven houses had been erected by private individuals—six more houses were built in 1792; in all 13 houses. In 1793 the number of houses built was 15; in 1794, 25 houses were up, or nearly so; in 1795 their number was 29; in 1796, 30; for 1797 the report is not yet received. Besides the above thirty houses belonging to private persons, there are nine inhabited houses belonging to the Society.*

* Artificers houses 5

Custom-house 1

Manse 1

Miller's 1

Inn 1

So that, on the whole, there were in 1766, 39 houses built and inhabited in the village of Ullapool, of which 28 are either tiled or slated.

Besides the above enumerated settlers, who have built houses upon scites which are theirs in perpetuity, and who of course are become fixed and regular settlers, and entitled to the advantages of such by the regulations, there are 40 other inhabitants of houses, for the most part thatched huts, or little better, who have not property to build houses and become regular settlers, but who are nevertheless useful labourers, fishermen, and various tradesmen. Much the greater part of these 40, and of the regular settlers, are married and have families.

This population consists of artisans, small dealers in various articles wanted for the use of the country, labourers, and fishermen. But when the shoals of herrings come to the neighbourhood, the whole inhabitants of the village may be considered as fishermen, or fish-curers; for they are then all more or less concerned in

that business: some employing their personal labour, and others their property in fishing adventures. Indeed, the natives in general may be considered as fishermen on those occasions, for all of them who can be spared from necessary occupations at their farms, come down to partake of the profits of the herring-fishing, according as their slender means and best endeavours will enable them. Last season the herrings visited the coast in great abundance, and the settlers and neighbourhood may therefore be considered at present as in a state of comparative opulence: the effect of this will probably appear in the erection of more houses at the station than have been built for the last two or three years, which were years of scarcity of herrings on that coast.

In order that the settlement should in some degree be supplied with other means of support, besides what arises from the uncertain and variable visits of the shoals, the Directors have endeavoured, with some success, to in-

introduce here the manufacture of yarn, especially of that kind which is used for fishing implements. The Society have lent 150*l.* at interest to two persons of credit at Ullapool, in aid of their own property employed in carrying on this manufacture. They procured some wheels and reels, with a small allowance for a Spinning Mistress (5*s.* for each scholar) from the Trustees for Manufactures at Edinburgh. They allow apartments *gratis* for the Mistress and her school; and they distribute small premiums, to the amount of two guineas in all, to the best spinners.

These encouragements have had the desired effect. The words of the Agent in his report for 1796 are, "the spinning manufacture has afforded constant employment to forty persons, who, on account of there being no fishing, must otherwise in a great measure have remained idle."

The traffic of Ullapool consists chiefly in herring. When herrings are plentiful in the neighbourhood, so is every thing else wanted by the

inhabitants, the vessels which follow the shoals bringing along with them a supply of all necessary articles: but when there are no shoals, the Directors have sometimes found it necessary to lend from gold to some person of credit at the settlement, for the purpose of importing a cargo of meal, to be sold by retail to the settlers at short credit.

In aid of a supply of fishing materials and implements, the Society have lent £201. to a person who is bound to take no more than a profit of 10 per cent. from the settlers. There

are here, however, a number of small dealers who import articles of that kind on their own account; and no complaint of any scarcity of such has reached the Society for some years. The only remonstrance of late was on account of the scarcity of meal, of which they received a supply, as already mentioned.

The traffic of Ullapool consists chiefly in articles for the fishery: it is carried on in vessels, so is every thing else wanted by the

sels, fewer in number but of larger size than those at Tobermory. In 1796, which was a year of scarcity of fish, six vessels, from 20 to 70 tons burthen each, imported various articles to Ullapool. Three of these belonged to Ullapool itself, and one of them was built there. In the same year ten vessels cleared outwards at the port of Ullapool upon the British bounty white herring fishery, which were manned with 87 men; and the furnishings for these vessels, exclusive of the provisions, were 2156 bushels of salt, 1552 new barrels, and 93,924 square yards of netting; both of which last-mentioned articles were partly manufactured at the settlement. There are, besides, from 25 to 30 boats belonging to settlers, who use them chiefly for fishing herrings.

When the report arrives for the last year, 1797, which was a year of plentiful fishing, it is not to be doubted that the trade of the place will be found to have encreased.

Agriculture has commenced at this settlement with a very agreeable degree of success, both with respect to the practice introduced into the country, and the effect it has already operated on the Society's property.

When the 57 acres of arable land above mentioned came into the possession of the Society, they were cultivated in a miserable manner, but nevertheless equally well with the other arable land of that part of the country. Now they are not only filled with good inclosures, but are in a considerable degree covered with crops, formerly unknown in those parts; such as turnips, cabbages, and grasses; which, to the surprize of the natives, who deemed such things the produce only of happier climates than their own, are found to succeed remarkably well at Ullaspool.

Hogs are also introduced, which are found to succeed so well, that the small settlers imitate the greater ones in adopting this species

of cattle. Inclosures, a thing very rare before, are now likewise adopted by the lesser settlers as well as the greater; and draining, which was an operation of too much magnitude for individual settlers, has been carried on with excellent effect by directions from the Society. General drains have enabled the poorer class of settlers to cultivate pieces of mossy swampy ground, on and near the flat, for which they will soon afford to pay rent to the Society. The effect upon the whole is, as stated by the Agents, that the flat land (about 70 acres, of which one-half was not at first even in that species of cultivation which was used in the country) is now almost wholly cultivated in the manner already mentioned.

This effect of skill and industry, so novel in that part of the country, could not have proved successful without the use of two kinds of manure, lime and shell-sand; of which, the former is burnt, of an excellent quality, and in great abundance, at the settlement: and the

latter, held by the settlers to be still more effectual, is brought in by sea from an island, 18 miles distant, where it is found exposed at low water. Notwithstanding this distance, and the variableness of the time for procuring it, shell-sand is brought to Ullapool by several settlers.

Though the powerful effect of those manures is now well known at Ullapool, yet lots of five acres each of uncultivated land, upon the hill at some distance from the village, have been offered by the Society at a rent of one shilling per acre, on condition of improvement; but very few of those lots have been yet taken: the reason is, that the settlers have been hitherto sufficiently occupied on the flat land: and until they shew a greater anxiety to get possession of those lots upon the hill, the Directors did not think it adviseable to incur the expence of forming roads that should make this ground easily accessible at all seasons.

Now that the land upon the flat is nearly improved, and a good year for fishing has at

the same time occurred and supplied the settlers with some money, it is likely that a demand for lots upon the elevated ground will arise among them.

General Statement of Accounts.

AFTER the above account of the objects of the Society, pointed out by act of parliament, the means that have been used for their attainment, and the effect which those means have already operated, it will be proper to take a general view of the expenditure that has been incurred by the undertaking.

The subscription to the Society was 729½ £. s. d.
 shares, at 50l. per share 36475 0 0

Received for interest, at 4 per
 cent. allowed by the Banks in
 Scotland for the Society's mo-
 ney lodged in their hands . . 4407 8 9

Interest on money lent to settlers 198 16 11 4606 5 8

Sum of stock subscribed, and interest received
 thereupon, ... 41081 5 8

DEDUCT,

Remaining now in the hands of £. s. d.
 the banks and bankers . . . 14991 17 9

Carry over £ 14991 17 9 £ 41081 5 8

Brought over £14991 17 9 £41081 5 8

Loans to settlers, in aid of sundry
undertakings at the three set-
tlements 1076 17 4

Arrears of money subscribed, yet
remaining due, by a number of
individuals who are supposed
able to pay, and are now under
prosecution for the same . . 3646 5 0

N. B. The amount of arrears
has been much diminished in
consequence of those prosecu-
tions, and there is no reason to
doubt that the greater part of
them will be made effectual.

Arrears considered as bad debts,
some of the subscribers having
proved insolvent, a few others
not to be found, and some who
refuse payment, and whose
subscriptions cannot be proved,
and therefore struck off the list
by the Directors, upon the re-
port of a Committee 472 10 0

20187 10 1
(being as on the 1st Decr 1843)
Remains 20893 15 7

Add balance due to the Secretary, on his ac-
count, for 1797 44 19 11

Sum expended by the Society £ 20938 15 6

So that of the money raised (41081l. 5s. 8d.) the whole of which is directed by act of parliament to be laid out in the purchase of land, and thereon building towns or villages, little more than one-half only (20938l. 15s. 6d.) has, in the course of twelve years since the institution of the Society, been expended in pursuance of that direction.

Of this expenditure, the general

expences of the Society, such as plans for buildings, plans of land, payments to persons who visited the settlements as inspectors and builders, printers' bills for sundry publications, advertisements, stamps for leases and bills, law charges and Secretary's salary, came at an average to about 410l. a year, in 12 years, amount-

ing to £4913 3 4

The money received for interest

(being ⁵⁸¹⁰² as on the 49th page, 46061⁸³⁸ 5s. 8d.) has nearly discharged this branch of expenditure.

Carry over . . £4913 3 4

	Brought over	£ 4913	3	4
The expenditure at Ullapool for all buildings, inclosures, improvements, agents salaries, and other expences whatsoever, to 31st of December, 1797, has been				
		9214	13	1
Ditto at Tobermory, to 31st of December, 1797, has been				
		5183	6	10½
Ditto at Lochbay, to 31st of December, 1797, has been				
		1627	12	2½
Sum of expenditure	£.	20938	15	6

Such has been the expenditure of the Society, of which the object has been obtained, in so far as it has contributed to the benefit of the public, for whose benefit alone the Society was instituted; but, nevertheless, not exclusively of such attention to the private interest of the Subscribers as the nature of the undertaking would admit. Their interest is in a very material degree considered in the value of the land and buildings at the three settlements; which, were they to be disposed of even now, under all the disadvantages of an undertaking which

has made but a partial progress, would produce no contemptible share of what has been laid out for the service of the public.

The present rent of the three settlements amounts to 360*l.* 1*9s.* 8*d.** from which is to be deducted the three quit-rents or feu-duties, amounting to 178*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* which leaves a rent of 182*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* received for about five thousand acres of land lying in most eligible situations, and accommodated with such public buildings as are sufficient to answer all the purposes of industry in the infancy of the undertaking. Indeed, it has been thought by some, that those buildings are more than sufficient for a commencement. But then it ought to be considered that buildings of a public nature, especially those in water, require a peculiarity of plan, adapted

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
* Tobermory .	172	13	2	Tobermory . .	78	17	0
Lochbay . . .	73	19	0	Lochbay . . .	49	0	11
Ullapool . . .	114	7	6	Ullapool . . .	50	9	11
<u>Rent granted</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Feu-duty . . .</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

to the purposes for which they are intended, and cannot therefore be conveniently enlarged according as those purposes gradually encrease, and demand further accommodation. Besides, it was the express intention and design, from the beginning, to draw the scattered neighbours together by the conveniency and allurements of buildings yielding better accommodation than those of a meaner kind are calculated to afford.

But if the Society's property be of some value at present, to what magnitude may it reasonably be expected to arise, even by its own unaided growth, when the spirit of enterprize, industry, and emulation, already manifested along the coast where the settlements are situated; shall, in the progress of time, be excited to its highest degree of energy? When peaceable times shall return, and Government shall be at liberty to attend to domestic improvements, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this national undertaking, which has been commenced and carried forward to a very material extent by the public spirit of individuals, may

then invite some attention from the state, on account of the prodigious population,—a maritime population too,—which the inexhaustible store of fish upon that coast, and the disposition of the natives to settle in their own country, however uninviting to strangers, are calculated to produce. For it is not to be doubted,—indeed it is ascertained by the enquiries of the Society, that herrings, cod, and ling, frequent those seas in sufficient abundance to supply the markets to any amount to which the demand may rise; and it is equally certain that the people of those parts would increase in numbers to any population for which subsistence could be procured in the country. Under these circumstances, it is not beyond the power of possibility to bestow on the Subscribers to this Society a return, with profit, of that money which they have so liberally laid out with the sole view of public advantage.

ment, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this national undertaking, which has been commenced and carried forward to a very material extent by the public spirit of individuals, may

then invite some attention from the state on
account of the enormous population — a man-
time population too — which the merchantile
store or shop that case, and the disposition
of the slaves to settle in their own country
however unwilling to strangers, are calculated
to produce. For it is not to be doubted — indeed
it is ascertained by the engineers of the society
that herding, cod, and herring, and other sea
in sufficient abundance to supply the wants to
any amount to which the demand may rise, and
it is equally certain that the people of these
parts would not be able to procure
in the country. I do not think circumstances
is not beyond the power of possibility to be
on the Fisheries to this Society's relief with
profit of that money which they have in the
tally laid out with the view of public ad-
vantage.



your humble servant,
John Wesley

INCOME AND ORDINARY

OF

THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR FI

INCOME.

From Stock in the Banks in Scotland, at 1st of March, 1797; Royal Bank, Edinburgh, 8904l. 16s. 7d.	
Interest on the Account, at 4 per cent.	£ 343 19 10
Bank of Scotland, 5517l. 19s. 8d. ditto	209 16 3
Thistle Bank, Glasgow, 673l. 7s. 3d. Interest on that Sum, ditto	26 18 8
From Money lent at the Settlements of Ullapool and Tobermory	34 16 0

£. s. d.
615 10 9

FROM THE SETTLEMENT AT TOBERMORY, VIZ.

Yearly Rent of that Part of Tobermory called Baliscate, for one Year, ending Whitsunday, 1797	76 17 5
Ditto of the Customhouse Buildings and Inclosures	58 0 3
Ditto of Inn and Land therewith, Storehouse, Blacksmith's House and Shop, Miln, &c.	37 15 6

114 3 9
172 13 2

FROM LOCHBAY SETTLEMENT, VIZ.

Yearly Rent, ending the 15th of November, 1797	73 19 0
--	---------

73 19 0

FROM SETTLEMENT AT ULLAPOOL.

The Agent's Accounts for 1797 have not yet been received; the Rental for the whole Estate for the Year, ending at Martinmas, 1796, was

114 3 6

FROM THE SETTLEMENT AT TOBERMORY, VIZ.

Yearly Rent of that Part of Tobermory called Baliscate, for one Year, ending Whitsunday, 1797	76 17 5
Ditto of the Customhouse Buildings and Inclosures	58 0 3
Ditto of Inn and Land therewith, Storehouse, Blacksmith's House and Shop, Miln, &c.	37 15 6
From Money lent at the Settlements of Ullapool and Tobermory	34 16 0
Thistle Bank, Glasgow, 673l. 7s. 3d. Interest on that Sum, ditto	26 18 8
Bank of Scotland, 5517l. 19s. 8d. ditto	209 16 3
Interest on the Account, at 4 per cent.	£ 343 19 10
From Stock in the Banks in Scotland, at 1st of March, 1797; Royal Bank, Edinburgh, 8904l. 16s. 7d.	

114 3 6
172 13 2
73 19 0
34 16 0
26 18 8
209 16 3
£ 343 19 10

INCOME

OUNT

THE

Y CONSTANT EXPENDITURE 2

FISHERIES &c. FOR ONE YEAR.

EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL, viz.

Allowance for Attendance, Writings, Correspondence, Keeping the Society's Books of Minutes and Accounts, Rent of an Office, Charges of the Room for Directors Meetings, Stationery, and Porters . . . £ 200 0 0

Postages, Carriage by Mail Coach, and Stamps this Year . . . 18 2 0
8 2 0

£. s. d.
208 2 0

AT TOBERMORY, viz.

Insurance of the Houses from Fire . . . 3 12 0

Feu-Duty and Public Burthens of Baliscate £ 33 10 8

Ditto of the Lands of Tobermory, properly so called . . . 54 16 1

88 6 9
40 0 11

SALARIES. Agent 5ol.—Schoolmaster 1ol.—Ground Officer 1l. 61 0 0

Postages 2s. 1od.—Stamps 1s. 1od. 0 4 8

153 3 5

AT LOCHBAY, viz.

Feu-Duty 49 0 11

SALARIES. Agent 4ol.—Foxhunter 1l. 4s. 6d. 41 4 6

Incidental Expences 0 12 0

Feu-Duty and Public Burthens of Baliscate £ 33 10 8

90 17 5

AT ULLAPOOL, viz.

Insurance from Fire of the Society's Houses . . . 3 8 0

Feu-Duty 50 9 11

Serjeant Mackenzie's Life Annuity for Surrender of his Lease at Ullapool 18 5 0

SALARIES. Agent 4ol.—Schoolmaster 1ol.—Surgeon 1ol.—Woodkeeper and Ground Officer 4l.—Shore-

Master 2l.—Keeper of Fences of Five Acre Lots 1l. 67 0 0

Allowances to Runners for Letters to Dingwall 2l. 2s. and for waxing the Bag, &c. 10s. 2 12 0

Postages 3s. 6d.—Expresses 16s.—Stamps 8s. 4d. 1 7 10

143 2 9

EXPENDITURE

Surplus

595 5 7
381 0 10

976 6 5

5 FISHERIES &c. FOR ONE YEAR.

MARCH 1ST, 1796.

RENTAL OF ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY

FOR EXTENDING THE FISHERIES, &c.

AT THEIR SETTLEMENT OF TOBERMORY.

No. of Reference to Descriptive Rental	TENANTS NAMES.	Arrear at	Year's Rent			Received.	Arrear at
		31st Dec. 1796.	from 15 May 1796 to 15 May 1797.				31 Dec. 1797.
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
1	The Board of Customs	0 0 0	53 6 9	53 6 9	0 0 0		
2	John Love, Collector of the Customs	0 0 0	3 6 6	3 6 6	0 0 0		
3	The Comptroller and Surveyor of the Customs	0 0 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	0 0 0		
4	Thomas Stevenson and Company, Merchants	0 0 0	3 6 5½	3 6 5½	0 0 0		
5	Colin Macdonald, of Boisdale	0 0 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	0 0 0		
6	Donald Maclachlan, Boat Carpenter	3 5 7	3 6 1	6 11 8	0 0 0		
7	The Tidewaiters of the Customs	3 7 7½	2 16 8	2 16 8	3 7 7½		
8	David Urquhart, Boat-builder	0 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 0 0		
9	Donald Mackinnon, Dealer	0 0 0	2 18 4	2 18 4	0 0 0		
10	Duncan Mackenzie, Dealer	0 0 0	2 7 4	2 7 4	0 0 0		
11	Hector Cameron, Ship Master	0 0 0	2 11 4	2 11 4	0 0 0		
12	John Macleod, Boatman	0 0 0	1 18 3½	1 18 3½	0 0 0		
13	Samuel Macdonald, Labourer	0 0 0	2 3 5	2 3 5	0 0 0		
14	Hugh Macdonald, senior, Shoemaker	0 0 0	2 1 7	2 1 7	0 0 0		
15	Donald Maceachvan, Labourer	0 0 0	1 16 6	1 16 6	0 0 0		
16	Hugh Mackinnon, Dealer	0 0 0	1 19 3	1 19 3	0 0 0		
17	Dugald Campbell, Wright	0 0 0	1 19 11	1 19 11	0 0 0		
18	John Mackay, Wheelwright	0 0 0	2 2 6	2 2 6	0 0 0		
19	Charles Livingston, Labourer	0 0 0	2 3 3½	2 3 3½	0 0 0		
20	Donald Mackinnon, Labourer	0 0 0	2 1 8	2 1 8	0 0 0		
21	Allan Maceachvan, Labourer	0 0 0	2 1 11½	2 1 11½	0 0 0		
22	John Mackinnon, senior, Labourer	0 0 0	2 1 7½	2 1 7½	0 0 0		
23	Archibald Livingston, Labourer	0 0 0	1 17 5	1 17 5	0 0 0		
24	John Macphail, Labourer	0 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 0 0		
25	John Maclachlan, Labourer	0 0 0	2 0 1½	2 0 1½	0 0 0		
26	Dugald Macleod, Labourer	0 0 0	1 18 10	1 18 10	0 0 0		
27	John Beaton, Labourer	0 0 0	1 19 6	1 19 6	0 0 0		
28	Lachlan Mackinnon, senior, Labourer	0 0 0	1 18 9	1 18 9	0 0 0		
29	Donald Carmichael, Boatman	0 0 0	2 9 5	2 9 5	0 0 0		
30	Hector Gillies, Dealer	0 0 0	2 7 6	2 7 6	0 0 0		
31	John Macarthur, Dyke Builder	0 0 0	2 6 4	2 6 4	0 0 0		
32	John Maclachlan, Ship Master	0 0 0	0 14 10	0 14 10	0 0 0		
33	Lachlan Cameron, Mariner	0 0 0	2 2 9	0 0 0	2 2 9		
34	Niell Livingston, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 0 0		
35	James Beaton, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 0 0		
36	John Mackinnon, junior, Labourer	0 0 0	1 2 6	1 2 6	0 0 0		
37	Rory Mackinnon, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 0 0		
38	John Macinnis, Taylor	0 0 0	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 0 0		
39	Donald Macmillan, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 0 0		
40	Michael Macdonald, Shoemaker	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 0 0		
41	Hugh Livingston, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 0 0		
42	Lachlan Mackinnon, junior, Labourer	0 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0 0		
43	Archibald Mackinnon, Boatman	0 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0 0		
44	Hugh Macphaddin, Labourer	0 0 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 0 0		
45	Hugh MacLaine, Innkeeper	0 0 0	28 15 6	28 15 6	0 0 0		
46	Alexander Graham, Tidewaiter	0 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0		
47	Malcolm Macphail, Blacksmith	2 18 9	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 18 9		
48	Rory Morison, Miller	9 17 10	3 0 0	0 0 0	12 17 10		
49	The Heirs of Alexander Campbell, Tidewaiter	1 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 7 6		
50	Niell Maclachlan, Labourer	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0		
51	John Sinclair, Merchant	0 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0		
		21 7 3½	167 19 8	167 2 6½	22 4 5½		

JAMES MAXWELL, AGENT.

January 1st, 1798.

DESCRIPTIVE RENTAL OF THE ESTATE OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY
FOR EXTENDING THE FISHERIES, &c. AT THEIR SETTLEMENT OF TOBERMORY,
FROM WHITSUNDAY 1796 TO WHITSUNDAY 1797.
Let, but not under the printed Regulations of the Society for that Settlement.

No. of Reference to Rental of Account.	NAMES OF THE TENANTS, WITH THEIR OCCUPATION AND TRADE.	SUBJECTS LET.	RENT.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
45	Hugh MacLaine, Innkeeper	The Inn, a part of the Muir of Baliscate, the uncultivated Lot, No. 37, and the Garden Lot, No. 1.	28	15	6
51	John Sinclair, Merchant	A part of the Public Storehouse for a Granary	3	0	0
46	Alexander Graham, Tidesman	The Blacksmith's House	3	0	0
48	Rory Morison, Miller	The Miln and uncultivated Lot, No. 18.	3	0	0
	John Macvean, Schoolmaster	The House and Garden at Baliscate, the uncultivated Lot, No. 29, with Summer's Pasturage for a Horse and Cow in the Muir of Baliscate—FREE	0	0	0
	Samuel Cameron, a Pauper	The Garden Lot, No. 20, with Grass for a Cow, under the Resolution of the Directors of the 15th May 1795—FREE	0	0	0
		Total	37	15	6

1st January, 1798.

JAMES MAXWELL, AGENT.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF SUCH PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY,
AT THEIR SETTLEMENT AT TOBERMORY,
AS HATH STOOD UNOCCUPIED BY ANY TENANT, AND PAID NO RENT TO THE SOCIETY FROM
WHITSUNDAY 1796 TO WHITSUNDAY 1797,
Or during any and what Part of that Period.

How long unoccupied.		Lots of Uncultivated Land.			
		No. of Lot.	Quantity. A. R. F.	Rate per Acre	Schemed Rent. <i>l. s. d.</i>
The whole Year		22	3 2 11	Var.	11 10
Ditto Ditto		25	7 2 32	Var.	16 3
Ditto Ditto		28	8 3 20	Var.	18 1
Ditto Ditto		36	8 0 20	Var.	19 6
Total			28 1 3		3 5 8

1st January, 1798.

JAMES MAXWELL, AGENT.

N. B. The Rent of the Custom-House Buildings, 53*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* though stated in this Rental as from Whitsunday 1796 to Whitsunday 1797, is in fact the Rent due for the Year from the 10th October 1796 to the 10th October 1797, all preceding Rents having been formerly brought to Accompt.

J. M.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE SET

Shewing the Number of Settlers, their Professions, the Circumstances of their Families, the Length, Situation, and Quality

AND THE PROGRESS WHICH HAS BEEN MADE IN FINISH

No.	Names of the Settlers.	Professions.	Circumstances of their Families.		Lots of Ground		
			Married or Single.	No. of Children	Crofts.	Gardens.	
1	John Love	Collector of Customs	Single	None	14	2	Breas
2	William Campbell	Comptroller of ditto	Married	Six	13	3	D
3	John Macdonald	Surveyor ditto	Married	Four	13	4	D
4	Hugh MacLaine	Innkeeper	Married	Seven	37	1	D
5	Thomas Stevenson	Merchant	Not resident		17		D
6	Colin Macdonald	of Boisdale	Not resident		27	35	D
7	Alexander Graham	Tidesman	Married	Two			Leda
8	David Urquhart	Boat Builder	Single	None		32	D
9	Donald Mackinnon	Dealer	Married	One	23	33	D
10	Hugh Mackinnon, junior	Dealer	Married	Two	15	25	Argy
11	Hector Cameron	Shipmaster	Married	Six	10	17	D
12	Donald Carmichael	Boatman	Married	Four	16	36	D
13	Hector Gillies	Dealer	Married	Seven	30	4	D
14	John Macarthur	Dyke Builder	Single	None	32	8	D
15	John Macleod	Mariner	Single	None	1	15	Breas
16	Samuel Macdonald	Labourer	Married	None	2	30	D
17	Donald Maceachvan	Labourer	Married	Eight	3	28	D
18	Dugald Campbell	Wright	Married	Four	4	12	D
19	Hugh Mackinnon, senior	Dealer	Married	Three	5	29	D
20	John Mackay	Wheelwright	Married	None	6	14	D
21	Charles Livingston	Labourer	Married	None	7	16	D
22	Donald Mackinnon, junior	Labourer	Married	Two	8	19	D
23	Hugh Macdonald	Shoemaker	Married	Three	9	24	D
24	Allan Maceachvan	Labourer	Married	Five	11	18	D
25	John MacLachlan	Labourer	Married	Four	21	13	D
26	John Mackinnon, senior	Labourer	Married	Seven	26	27	D
27	Archibald Livingston	Labourer	Married	Two	24	26	D
28	John Macphail	Labourer	Married	Four	16	31	D
29	Dugald Macleod	Labourer	Married	Four	34	23	D
30	John Beaton	Labourer	Married	Three	31	7	D
31	Lachlan Mackinnon, senior	Labourer	Married	None	33	45	Stree
32	Lachlan Cameron	Mariner	Married	Two	36	5	D
33	John MacLachlan	Shipmaster	Married	Three		11	Argy
34	Neill Livingston	Labourer	Married	Four		38	Stree
35	James Beaton	Labourer	Married	Two		40	D
36	John Mackinnon, junior	Labourer	Married	Three	38	39	Breas
37	Rory Mackinnon	Labourer	Married	Three		37	Stree
38	Neill Macinnis	Taylor	Single	None		42	D
39	John Macvean	Schoolmaster	Married	Three	29		Balis
40	Donald Macmillan	Labourer	Married	Five		43	Stree
41	Michael Macdonald	Shoemaker	Married	Two		44	D
42	John Mackinnon, 3d	Labourer	Married	Three		21	D
43	Alexander Livingston	Taylor	Married	Two			D
44	Hugh Macphadain	Labourer	Married	Two			D
45	Archibald Mackinnon	Boatman	Married	Four		22	D
46	Donald MacLachlan	Boat Carpenter	Married	Nine	12	6	Breas
47	Hugh Livingston	Labourer	Married	Five		46	Stree
							Total
							Slated
							Thatch

1st January, 1798.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BARRMORY:

Families, the Number of their Lots of Ground as marked upon the Plan, Quality of their Houses,

FINISHING THEM AT 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1797.

H O U S E S.					
Situation.	Length.		Quality.		How far executed.
Breastwork	44	Stone and Lime Walls,	2 Stories, slated		Finished by the Society
Ditto	44	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	44	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	49	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	44	Ditto	Ditto		Finished by himself
Ditto	40	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ledaig	56	Stone and Lime Walls,	one Story, slated		Finished by the Society
Ditto	32	Ditto	one story and an half, ditto		Finished by himself
Ditto	36	Ditto,	2 stories ditto		Ditto
Argyll Terrace	40	Stone and Lime Walls,	one Story, slated		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	26	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	31	Ditto	2 Stories, slated		Ditto
Breadalbane-Street	35	Dry Stone Walls,	pointed with Lime, thatched		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	32	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	39	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	39	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	32	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Stone and Lime Walls,	one Story, thatched		Ditto
Ditto	29	Dry Stone Walls,	pointed with Lime, thatched		Ditto
Ditto	31	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	32	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	42	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	31	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	28	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Street not named	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Argyll Terrace	30	Stone and Lime Walls,	one Story, slated		Some Materials provided
Street not named	26	Dry Stone Walls,	pointed with Lime, thatched		Finished by himself
Ditto	23	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Breadalbane-Street	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Street not named	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	28	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Baliscaie	54	Stone and Lime Walls,	one Story, slated		Repaired by the Society
Street not named	26	Dry Stone Walls,	pointed with Lime, thatched		Finished by himself
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Nearly finished
Ditto	24	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Breast Work	40	Stone and Lime Walls,	two Stories, slated		Finished
Street not named	30	Dry Stone Walls,	pointed with Lime, thatched		Nearly finished.
Total Feet of Houses	1587				
Of which]					
Slated Roofs	670				
Thatched Roofs	917				
	1587				

JAMES MAXWELL, AGENT.

DESCRIPTIVE RENTAL

OF

THE BRITISH SOCIETY

FOR EXTENDING THE FISHERIES AND IMPROVING

AT

THEIR SETTLEMENT OF

From the Term of Whitsunday 1798

LET CONFORMABLY TO THE PRINTED REGULATIONS

Reference to Rental	Names of the Settlers and their Occupation and Trade.	Houses of the Society, and Ground Rent of Building Lots.							Arable Land contiguous		
		Date of Original Entry	Length of Lease.	Name of Street.	No. of Lot.	Feet		Rent.	Date of Entry.	Length of Lease	No. of Lot.
						Length.	Depth.				
								Rate per foot of front.			
								Pence	l. s. d.		
1	The Board of Customs	April 5, 1791	Indefinite	Breastwork . . .	1 & 2	—	—	—	53 6 9	—	—
2	John Love, Collector of the Customs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0	May 15, 1791	Indefinite
3	The Comptroller and Surveyor of Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0	May 15	Indefinite
4	Tho. Stevenson and Co. Merchants	May 15	99 Years	Breastwork . . .	3	44	60	6	1 2 0	—	—
5	Colin Macdonald, of Boisdale . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	6	40	60	6	1 0 0	May 15, 1792	19 Years
6	Donald MacLachlin, Boat Carpenter	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	8	40	60	6	1 0 0	May 15	19 Years
7	The Tidewaiters of the Customs .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0	May 15, 1794	Indefinite
8	David Urquhart, Boat Builder . .	May 15	99 Years	Ledaig	9	32	24	6	0 16 0	May 15, 1792	19 Years
9	Donald Mackinnon, Dealer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	10	36	20	6	0 18 0	May 15	19 Years
10	Duncan Mackenzie, Dealer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Argyll Terrace . .	11	40	80	2	0 6 8	May 15, 1791	19 Years
11	Hector Cameron, Shipmaster . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	12	32	80	2	0 5 4	May 15	19 Years
12	John Macleod, Boatman	May 15	99 Years	Breadalbane-street	13	35	80	1	0 2 11	May 15	19 Years
13	Samuel Macdonald, Labourer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	14	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
14	Hugh Macdonald, Shoemaker . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	15	31	80	1	0 2 7	May 15	19 Years
15	Donald MacEachvan, Labourer . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	16	32	80	1	0 2 8	May 15	19 Years
16	Hugh Mackinnon, Dealer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	17	39	80	1	0 3 3	May 15	19 Years
17	Dugald Campbell, Wright	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	18	39	80	1	0 3 3	May 15	19 Years
18	John Mackay, Wheelwright	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	19	32	80	1	0 2 8	May 15	19 Years
19	Charles Livingston, Labourer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	20	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
20	Donald Mackinnon, Labourer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	21	29	80	1	0 2 5	May 15	19 Years
21	Allan MacEachvan, Labourer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	22	32	80	1	0 2 8	May 15	19 Years
22	John Mackinnon, senior, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	23	42	80	1	0 3 6	May 15	19 Years
23	Archibald Livingston, Labourer . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	24	31	80	1	0 2 7	May 15	19 Years
24	John Macphail, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	25	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
25	John MacLachlan, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	26	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
26	Dugald Macleod, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	27	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15, 1792	19 Years
27	John Beaton, Labourer	May 15 1792	99 Years	Ditto	31	28	80	1	0 2 4	May 15, 1793	19 Years
28	Lachlan Mackinnon, sen. Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Not named	32	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15, 1792	19 Years
29	Donald Carmichael, Boatman . . .	May 15	99 Years	Argyll Terrace . .	28	26	80	2	0 4 4	May 15	19 Years
30	Hector Gillies, Dealer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	29	30	80	2	0 5 0	May 15, 1793	19 Years
31	John Macarthur, Dyke-builder . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	30	31	80	2	0 5 2	May 15	19 Years
32	Lachlan Cameron, Mariner	May 15 1794	99 Years	Not named	33	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15, 1794	19 Years
33	John MacLachlan, Shipmaster . . .	May 15	99 Years	Argyll Terrace . .	34	32	80	2	0 5 4	May 15	19 Years
34	Neill Livingston, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Not named	35	26	80	1	0 2 2	May 15, 1796	19 Years
35	James Beaton, Labourer	May 15 1795	99 Years	Ditto	36	26	80	1	0 2 2	May 15	19 Years
36	John Mackinnon, jun. Labourer . .	May 15	99 Years	Breadalbane-street	37	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
37	Rory Mackinnon, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Not named	38	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
38	John Macinnis, Taylor	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	39	26	80	1	0 2 2	May 15	19 Years
39	Donald Macmillan, Labourer . . .	May 15 1796	99 Years	Ditto	40	31	80	1	0 2 7	May 15	19 Years
40	Michael Macdonald, Shoemaker . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	41	31	80	1	0 2 7	May 15	19 Years
41	Hugh Livingston, Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	42	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
42	Lachlan Mackinnon, jun. Labourer	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	43	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
43	Archibald Mackinnon, Labourer . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	44	30	80	1	0 2 6	May 15	19 Years
44	Hugh Macphadain, Labourer . . .	May 15	99 Years	Ditto	45	26	80	1	0 2 2	—	—
									63 9 3		

1st January, 1798.

TAL OF THE ESTATE

SH SOCIETY,

ROVING THE SEA - COASTS OF THE KINGDOM,

NT OF TOBERMORY,

day 1796 to Whitsunday 1797.

TIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THAT SETTLEMENT

contiguous to the Town.				Lots of uncultivated Land.				Cow Pasture.		Horse Pasture.		Rent for digging Peat.	Total.		
No. of Lot.	Quantity	Rate per Acre.	Rent.	Date of Original Entry	Length of Lease	No. of Lot.	Quantity	Rate per Acre.	Rent.	No. of Cows.	Rent.			No. of Horses.	Rent.
	A. R. P.		l. s. d.				A. R. F.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
nite 2	1 10	Var.	0 5 0	May 15, 1791	Indefinite	14 9 3	Var.	2 14 0	1 0 5 0					0 2 6	53 6 9
nite 3 & 6	2 4	Var.	0 5 6	May 15	Indefinite	13 10	Var.	2 6 0	1 0 5 0					0 2 6	3 6 6
				May 15, 1794	30 Years	17 4 1 20	Var.	1 9 5 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 19 0
ears 35	36	Var.	0 2 6	May 15, 1792	30 Years	27 9 2 30	Var.	1 4 11	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	3 6 5 1
ears 34	33	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	26 7 2 30	Var.	1 8 7	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	3 6 1
nite 9 & 10	1 18	Var.	0 5 0	May 15	Indefinite	12 8 2	Var.	1 16 8	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 16 8
ears 32	28	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	1 1 0
ears 33	27	Var.	0 2 6	May 15, 1792	30 Years	23 4	Var.	1 2 10	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 18 4
ears 25	36	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1791	30 Years	15 4 3 10	Var.	1 3 8	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 7 4
ears 17	27	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	10 5 3 12	Var.	1 9 0	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 11 4
ears 15	1	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	1 4	Var.	0 18 4 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 18 3 1
ears 30	32	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	2 4	Var.	1 3 5	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 3 5
ears 24	28	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	9 6 1 20	Var.	1 2 0	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 1 7
ears 28	27	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	3 5	Var.	0 16 10	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 16 6
ears 29	32	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	4 5 1	Var.	0 19 0	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 19 3
ears 12	28	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	5 5 1 20	Var.	0 19 2	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 19 11
ears 14	1 4	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	6 6	Var.	1 2 4	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 2 6
ears 16	27	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	7 5 2 20	Var.	1 3 9 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 3 3 1
ears 19	27	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	8 6	Var.	1 1 9	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 1 8
ears 18	27	Var.	0 2 6	May 15	30 Years	11 7 3 14	Var.	1 1 9 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 1 11 1
ears 27	1 2	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1792	30 Years	20 4 1 16	Var.	1 1 1 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 1 7 1
ears 26	1	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	24 6 1 20	Var.	0 17 10	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 17 5
ears 31	28	Var.	0 2 6	May 15, 1791	30 Years	19 11	Var.	0 14 0	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 4 0
ears 13	28	Var.	0 3 0	May 15, 1792	30 Years	21 5 1 12	Var.	0 19 7 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 0 1 1
ears 23	30	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	34 5 1	Var.	0 19 4	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 18 10
ears 7	1 8	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1793	30 Years	31 5	Var.	0 10 2	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 19 6
ears 45	28	Var.	0 3 0	May 15	30 Years	33 4 3 30	Var.	0 18 3	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	1 18 9
ears 36	27	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1792	30 Years	16 6 3 30	Var.	0 18 10 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 9 5
ears 4	36	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1793	30 Years	30 4 2 12	Var.	1 5 6	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 7 6
ears 8	26	Var.	0 2 0	May 15	30 Years	32 5 10	Var.	1 4 3 1	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 6 4
ears 5	1 8	Var.	0 2 0	May 15, 1796	30 Years	35 7	Var.	1 3 8	1 0 5 0	1 0 7 6				0 2 6	2 2 9
ears 11	36	Var.	0 2 0											0 2 6	0 14 10
ears 38	32	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 2
ears 40	26	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 2
ears 39	28	Var.	0 2 6	May 15, 1796	30 Years	38 29 2	Var.	0 15 0						0 2 6	1 2 6
ears 37	26	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 6
ears 42	28	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 2
ears 43	26	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 7
ears 44	1	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 7
ears 46	27	Var.	0 2 6											0 2 6	0 7 6
ears 21	28	Var.	0 2 0											0 2 6	0 7 0
ears 22	28	Var.	0 2 0											0 2 6	0 7 0
														0 2 6	0 4 8
8 1 37			5 2 6			216 1		37 19 11	31 7 15 0	28 10 10 0	5 7 6	130 4 2			

JAMES MAXWELL, AGENT.

Their Debtors.		L. s. d.			Per Folio in Ledger.
FOR ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTION.					402
7 & 148	Sundry Subscribers, as in particular Abstract herewith	3646	5	0	
MONEY IN HAND.					
341	Royal Bank, Edinburgh, at 4 per cent. Interest	L8636	6	5	404
379	The Bank of Scotland, ditto	5440	5	11	
384	The Thistle Bank, Glasgow	700	5	11	
352	Sir Robert Herries and Co. Bankers, London . .	50	0	0	
353	Pybus, Call, and Co. ditto	29	19	2	388
357	The Bank of England	135	0	0	
LOANS.					
344	Mackenzie and Black, Ullapool, 150l. for their Spinning Manufactory, and 3l. 16s. 6d. Interest	153	16	6	342
350	George Black, ditto, 100l. on the Security of his Buildings, and 15l. Interest	115	0	0	417
396	David Cooper, ditto, 120l. for supplying Settlers with Salt and Casks, and 30l. Interest . .	150	0	0	418
423	Collector Campbell, ditto, 80l. 10s. for supplying Settlers with Meal	80	10	0	
421	Rory Macneil, Lochbay, 130l. for supplying Settlers with Salt and Casks, and 9l. Interest	139	0	0	378
413	Melvill and Miller, Ullapool, 200l. on Security of their Buildings, and 30l. 10s. 10d. Interest	230	10	10	405
394	Settlers at Ullapool, on the Security of their Buildings, at 31st of December, 1796	111	0	0	407
404	Settlers at Tobermory, on ditto, 1797	97	0	0	419
EXPENDITURES AT ULLAPOOL.					
399	The Account of the Settlement at Ullapool for Charges of Management, Expence of Building, &c. (exclusive of the under-mentioned settled Accounts) over and above Profit-Rents (or Surplus of Rent after discharging the Feu-duty or Quit-rent) sunk thereon, to 31st of December, 1796	1506	13	8	423
428	William Mackenzie, Ullapool, Agent for Balance of his Account for 1796, as entered, &c. L 65 4 7	130	0	0	418
	for Arrears of Rent, &c. at 31st of December, 1796	346	3	5	
	for his Drafts, &c. in 1797, on Account of further Expenditure and other Affairs of the Settlement for that Year, he having not yet transmitted the proper Annual Account	119	16	11	
	Making together	531	4	11	
	William Mackenzie, Ullapool, on account of Tiles	27	0	8	
427	William Cowie, Contractor for Storehouse, unsettled Account	420	0	0	418
360	Roderick Morrison, ditto for the Inn	750	0	0	419
362	Robert Melvill, ditto for Pier and Breakwater,				
364	Church and School-house, with other Houses	5979	13	10	345
TOBERMORY.					
410	The Account of the Settlement at Tobermory for Charges of Management, Expence of Breast-Work, Customhouse, Inn, Storehouse, School-house, &c. with Costs of Lands, over and above Profit-Rents (or Surplus of Rent after discharging the Feu-duty or Quit-rent) sunk thereon, to 31st of December, 1797	L5089	3	2	388
Carried over		5089	3	2	424
		28929 13 2			

ICES OF THE ACCOUNTS

OF
ISH SOCIETY,
PROVING THE SEA-COASTS OF THIS KINGDOM.

March the 1st, 1798.

Per Folio in Ledger.		L. s. d.
	Brought over	L 5089 3 2 28929 13 2
402	James Maxwell, Agent, Arrears of Rent, &c. at 31st of Decem- ber, 1797	L 25 9 6
	And the Balance then due by him	60 14 7
404	James Rogers, the first Contractor for Boat-Build- ers Shed, an Overpayment and Bad Debt	86 4 1 7 19 7 1/2
	LOCHBAY.	
388	The Account of the Settlement at Lochbay, for Salary to James Roy, former Agent, Surveys, Pozzellana Earth, and Aqua Cement for the Pier	405 11 9
342	Charles Robertson, Agent, for his Drafts on ac- count of the Settlement	314 12 6 1/2
417	John Forsyth, Building Contractor, on account of Pier and Breastwork, and Storehouse, &c.	830 7 6
418	Angus Shaw and William Boak, for their Drafts, on account of Quarrying Stone for the Pier	77 0 5
	GENERAL EXPENCES SINCE FEB. 28, 1791.	
378	Salaries to the Secretary, Clerks, &c. viz. Secre- tary 1475l. and 30l. to a Clerk, in 1791	1505 0 0
405	Account of Printing, &c. and Advertisements in India	112 5 5
407	Account of Surveys, Plans, &c. by Henderson, Rennie, Telford, &c.	424 1 9
419	Incidental Charges, Writings, Advertisements, collecting Papers, &c.	165 10 5
423	Law - Charges, prosecuting Sub- scribers in Arrear	L 92 1 11
418	John Leslie, W. S. ditto, ditto, on Account	32 0 0
		124 1 11
	BAD DEBTS OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
422	Subscribers in Arrear considered as Bad Debts	472 10 0
		38544 1 9
	Their Creditors.	
	BY THE CAPITAL STOCK,	
	Or the Individual Members of the Society, in the Proportion of their Shares, as subscribed; namely, 7294 Shares (N. B. 54 Shares have been written off as erroneous)	36475 0 0
	Reduced by the General Expences, up to the 1st of March, 1791	L 2582 3 10
	Except by so much as the same were liquidated from the Interest received on Money lodged in the Banks of Scotland, up to that Time	445 11 9
		2136 12 1
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
393	Interest on Money lodged in Banks in Scotland, 7 Years to this date	3961 17 0
	Ditto on Money lent to Settlers, agreeable to the Regulations	198 16 11
		4160 13 11
	THE SECRETARY.	
424	John Mackenzie, Secretary, in Advance for the Society	44 19 11
		38544 1 9

LONDON, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1798.
Audited by { JOHN PASLEY,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } AUDITORS.